

AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
ANTIQUITIES
IN THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
ST. MARY, LINCOLN.

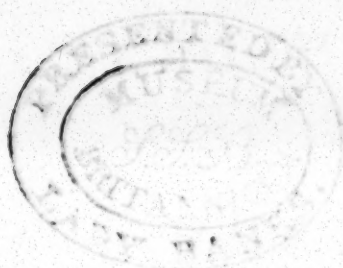
Templa ad augendam. Pietatem exstructa sunt.

Olim tanta Reverentia præstabatur Templis, ut ea
dilapidare Nefas esset. EPICT. l. iv. c. II.

THE SECOND EDITION.

L I N C O L N :
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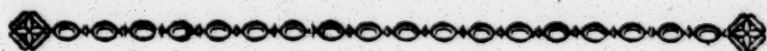
P R E F A C E.

THE compiler at his first arrival in Lincoln, was struck with the magnitude of the cathedral, its beautiful enrichments and symmetry of architecture: but lamented that no historical account of this church, was to be purchased at an easy expence, for the entertainment of the curious traveller, nor any information to be obtained, except an incoherent relation told by some poor old men, who attend to shew strangers the way to the great bell.

Greatly dissatisfied at not gaining a better account of so venerable a structure, he sat about searching in those

authors who had written on the subject, from them, and also from some manuscripts which had been copied from the Cotton and Hatton libraries, (lent for his inspection) he has selected the following pages.

LINCOLN, Jan. 1st, 1771.



A N
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
O F T H E
A N T I Q U I T I E S
I N T H E
CATHEDRAL CHURCH
O F
L I N C O L N .



EFORE the History of this Cathedral is treated on, it will be necessary to relate the Origin of the See of LINCOLN.

At the birth of our Saviour, the Britons like the rest of the World (the Jews only excepted) were gross Idolaters, and worshiped as many and extravagant Deities as the Egyptians themselves. Their Druids having never committed any of their mysteries to writing, very little is known as to their ceremonies and manner of worship, except their sacrificing to Idols.

B

Authors

Authors have differed so much, that it is difficult to ascertain at what time the Gospel was first preached in Britain.

After the martyrdom of St. Stephen, the Apostles were dispersed throughout the World: ancient authors * say St. Philip sent over twelve disciples, with Joseph of Arimathea at their head, to propagate the gospel in Britain, soon after the death of our Lord; and that the Angel Gabriel commanded them from God, to build a church at Glastonbury; which they did in the reign of Arviragus a British King, about the year 63.

Others have been of opinion that this church was built in the life time of our Saviour, § and was, by Christ himself, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; however, this church, from undoubted assertions, was finished towards the year 63.

More modern authors suppose the gospel to be first preached in Britain, by St. Paul and his followers; he himself ascertaining his intention of visiting Spain; and it is not unlikely but his desire to convert the Britons might induce him to visit the British isles. Eusebius relating the dan-

* William of Malmſbury.

§ From a Charter found by King Henry 2d. at Woodſtock.

ger the Apostles exposed themselves to in propagating the gospel of Christ, mentions their being in Britain; and Venutius Fortunatus * speaks of St. Paul being in Britain; therefore there is no doubt but the gospel was preached in Britain soon after the death of our Saviour, and most probably by St. Paul.

LUCIUS, a British King, was converted to christianity at his own desire; and sent ambassadors to Pope Eleutherius, the twelfth Bishop of Rome; viz. Elwan and Medwin, whom Eleutherius baptized, and consecrated them Bishops in their own country: returning to Britain they baptized and converted the King, under whom the gospel flourished exceedingly.

During the reign of the emperors Dioclesian and Maximinian, the christians were greatly persecuted; and the first that fell a martyr for his religion, was St. Alban, at Verulam, now called St. Albans.

Some time after this, Constantinus Chlorus, a governor of Britain, greatly favouring the christians, endeavoured to hinder their persecution,

* In his Poem on the Death of St. Martin.

yet it was not in his power to lay aside the edict of the emperor; but as soon as he himself succeeded to the empire, he put a final stop to it.

CONSTANTINE his son went farther, and under this emperor of Rome, the christian religion flourished once more, but chiefly in Britain.

After this happy change, the christians multiplied very much; and the Island abounded in churches. Some affirm * there were three British bishops at the council of Arles, in 314.

During the many years war with the Romans, Picts, and Scots, little mention is made of the British church till the arrival of the Saxons; and they being all pagans, the christians lost ground: but after the heptarchy had taken place, many nations began to favour christianity; and the first we read of is the kingdom of Kent, which was converted by Austin, a benedictine monk, in the year 597. Northumberland followed next, and was converted by Paulinus, who received the pall from the bishop of Rome, in 626.

Wessex, was the next kingdom converted, in

* Du Fin, a French Author.

636, by Birinus, in the joint reign of those two brothers Quicelm and Cinigifil; who altho' they had obtained a signal victory over the Britons, nevertheless turned christians. In the reign of these two brothers, Birinus, hearing that several nations in Britain were unconverted, obtained leave of Pope Honorius to go thither, and undertake their conversion: arriving in Britain in 634, he converted and baptized these two kings, * and was made bishop of that province in 635. In 637 he built a church at Dorchester, where he fixed his episcopal See, and dying December 3d. 650, was there buried. At his death,

AGILBERT succeeded to his See; and in the year 660, this See was divided in two parts. and § Winchester made the seat; disliking this, he went to France, and became bishop of Paris.

WINA, bishop of Winchester, governed from 662 till 666, and was then displaced.

ELEUTHERIUS, succeeded Wina at Winchester in 666, and brought back the See to Dorchester: he died in 676, and was buried in his church at Dorchester.

* Bede.

§ Bede.

HEDDA, in 676 succeeded Eleutherius, and again removed the See to Winchester. In 678 there was appointed a bishop of Lindsey, and in 679 a bishop of Leicester; so that we hear no more of a bishop of Dorchester for 195 years.

A succession of bishops of Lindsey and Leicester passed on till 873, when Ceolred, the last bishop of Leicester, in the reign of king Alfred the great, removed the See again to Dorchester, and died bishop thereof, in the year 885.

From bishop Ceolred ensued fourteen more bishops of Dorchester; and Alexander, the last bishop, dying in the year 1070, was succeeded by Remigius de Feschamp, a Norman, who, in the year 1088, transferred the See of Dorchester to Lincoln.

REMIGIUS was then the first bishop of Lincoln in 1088. In the same year, being the second of William Rufus, he set about laying the foundation for a cathedral church at Lincoln; and having in four years compleated it, according to the Norman custom appointed for its government, a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and 21 prebendaries; and placed seven archdeacons over the diocese. Having prepared every thing
in

in order for its consecration, died two days before its celebration, and was buried in the upper north transept, May 15th, 1092.

Concerning this bishop, Brompton says * that he was low in stature, and somewhat deformed, yet was endowed with great abilities. § He also built the monasteries of Stow and Bardney, an hospital for lepers at Lincoln, and was the cause of his royal patron king William the conqueror, building Battle Abbey in England, and that of Caen in Normandy. He was exceedingly religious, received the sacrament every Sunday, and for three months in the year fed daily one thousand poor persons, and cloathed those who were blind or lame. He presided over the See of Dorchester eighteen years, and over that of Lincoln only four. Some of his successors erected a monument to his memory on the north side of the high altar, near the place of his interment: bishop Fuller, in the year 1670, wrote the present epitaph.

ROBERT BLOET, who had been chaplain to William the conqueror, and now chancellor to

* History of Prelates. § Manuscript in the Hatton Library.

William Rufus, succeeded Remigius in 1092, and dedicated his church to the Blessed Virgin Mary. He bestowed very much on the finishing of it, added 21 more prebends, and greatly enriched it with ornaments, and crosses of silver. He died January 12th, 1123, as he was attending king Henry the 1st. at Woodstock. He was buried at Lincoln, near his predecessor Remigius, and a like monument was erected to his memory near the altar. He presided over this See thirty-one years.

ALEXANDER, a Norman, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln July 22d, 1123, in the twenty-third year of king Henry the 1st. * In 1124 his cathedral suffered greatly by fire: he rebuilt and arched it over with stone, to prevent the like accident in future. He increased the number of prebends, purchased several manors, and built several castles on the estates belonging to his See. He adorned his church so as to make it the most beautiful of its time; and was so generous that he was called Alexander the benevolent. He died July 20th, 1147, in the twelfth year of king Stephen, and was buried close to his

* Brompton's History of Prelates.

predecessor

predecessors, in the upper north transept of his cathedral, having been bishop of Lincoln twenty-four years.

ROBERT DE CHESNEY, commonly called bishop Chesneto, an archdeacon of Leicester, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln September 1147. He added one more prebend to his church, and purchased a house near the Temple in London, for the residence of himself, * and the bishops his successors. He built the stately episcopal palace at Lincoln, and founded St Katherine's priory in that city. From his too great liberality he left his See much in debt; but the most dishonour was his giving up his patronage of St. Alban's abbey, and excluding that, and fifteen parishes whose manors belonged thereto, from the diocese of Lincoln. He died January 26th, 1167, in the thirteenth year of king Henry the 2d, having presided over this See twenty years, and was buried near his predecessors.

GEOFFREY DE PLANTAGENET, a natural son to king Henry the 2d. was elected in 1173, the § See having been vacant six years. He held it nine years, but was not consecrated, in which

* Leland. § William of Malmesbury.

time he cleared off the late bishop's mortgage, recovered several lands, and gave two bells to his church. He resigned in 1182, and was soon after made archbishop of York.

WALTER DE CONSTANTIS, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in 1183, at Caen in Normandy, and was translated the year following to the archbishoprick of Rouen, where he died and was buried. Dugdale says his body was removed to Lincoln, and buried in the upper north transept of the cathedral, near his predecessors, and that his effigy is one of those painted against the wall. This is undoubtedly a mistake; * for being bishop of Lincoln only a few months, and archbishop of Rouen above 22 years, it is hardly probable he would desire his body to be buried at so great a distance from his See of Rouen; neither was he an Englishman, who might desire to be buried in his native country; nor is there any apparent grave stone that may be supposed to be his, nor is either of the effigies painted on the wall, named for him.

HUGH DE GRENOBLE, a prior of Witham, afterwards called St. Hugh, was consecrated bi-

* Manuscript in the Hatton Library.

shop of Lincoln Sept. 21st. 1186, in the thirty-second year of king Henry the 2d. This bishop was one of the most illustrious prelates of the church of England; his virtue, piety, and remarkably austere life, gained him reverence from all the people of his diocese, who stood greatly in awe of his censure; * imagining that all who fell under his displeasure, would certainly be visited with some dreadful calamity in this world. His resolution was so great, and his authority so large, that he ordered fair Rosamond's tomb, § (late mistress to king Henry the 2d.) to be taken away from the choir of Godstow church, where it was placed by the king's command, hung with velvets, and set round with wax tapers: saying, || it was shameful to see God's house profaned by the tomb of such a woman; nor would he suffer it to stand in so hallowed a place. He paid to pope Honorius the 3d. a thousand marks for contempt of his edicts. This prelate enlarged his cathedral, built an addition to the east end, and that once beautiful piece of architecture the chapter house, with pillars of rare workmanship. He added two more prebends to his church, and laid out a large sum in beautifying the palace; re-

* Matthew Paris. § Rapin de Thoyras. || Anglia Sacra.

covered several lost lands, and for one thousand marks, bought off the king's tribute of near two hundred years standing. He filled his church with the most religious clerks he could find in his kingdom, and was himself their pattern for piety, virtue, and charity. He died in London, Nov. 17th, 1200, having lived an exemplary life, and presided over the See of Lincoln fourteen years.

His body was removed to Lincoln, at the time * king John of England, and king William of Scotland were in that city; and those two monarchs § not only attended his funeral, but absolutely assisted to bear his corps to its grave. He was buried in his church, behind the high altar, and a magnificent shrine was erected to his memory, || in which his bones were enshrined in silver: some authors assure us his tomb was enriched with massy gold. In the year 1201, his ashes were canonized by pope Honorius the 3d.

WILLIAM DE BLEYS, or rather de Blois, succeeded St. Hugh, and was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in 1204, the See being vacant two years on account of a dispute between John and the

* Hoveden. § M. Paris. || Stukeley's *Itenerarium Curiosum*.

Canons of this church, concerning the right of election. He died two years afterwards, and was buried in the upper north transept.

HUGH DE WELLS, chancellor of England, was consecrated in 1209, the See having been vacant three years. This prelate obtaining leave of king John, to be consecrated by the archbishop of Rouen, seemingly set off for that place; but instead of going into Normandy, went directly to Rome, and was consecrated by cardinal Langton. This greatly angered John, but the bishop was not in the least concerned about the matter; perceiving that the king himself being excommunicated by the pope, must sooner or later submit to the power of Rome; so that by disobeying Innocent the 3d. who then sat in the papal chair, he might have lost his bishoprick. He died the 28th of December, 1234, and was buried in the eastern part of his cathedral, having presided over this See twenty-five years.

ROBERT GROSTHEAD, chancellor of Oxford, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in May 1235. He was the most celebrated Scholar of his age, * and greatly opposed the subsidy endeavoured

* Anglia Sacra.

to be raised by the king from the clergy. He presided over his See with the greatest wisdom and prudence. He was an awe to the pope, a monitor to his king, and a lover of truth. As he was himself learned, so was he an encourager of learning, and a maintainer of scholars. This prelate having excommunicated a sheriff for not imprisoning an excommunicated person, the king was angry, and called the bishop to account for not applying to him, in order to oblige the sheriff to put the canon law in force: the bishop argued, these were matters the king had no authority over; upon which the king addressed the pope to secure his authority. This obliged the bishop to take a journey to Rome and argue the point there; and confirming himself in the ill opinion he had of that court, payed little regard to the pope's edicts; and also contested with him concerning the preferment of Italian priests, to the best benefices in England, and wrote a severe letter to the pope, (Innocent the 4th.) This threw the pope into a great rage, * What, said he, has this old dotard the confidence to lay down rules for me? he, whose sovereign is my vassal! § by St. Peter and Paul, I

* Matthew Paris.

§ Rapin de Thoyras

will

will make such an example of him the world shall stand amazed! Not long after he was excommunicated by the pope; but this worthy prelate took not the least notice of it, defied the pope, and still continuing his function, was revered for his integrity by all the clergy of England.

He was eminent for his abstinence, charity, and piety. He founded a nunnery at Grimby, and a priory at Chetwood in Bucks; and wrote many learned and pious books, which are yet extant in the library at Oxford. He presided over his See eighteen years, and died bishop of Lincoln (notwithstanding his excommunication) on the 3d. of October, 1253, in the 75th year of his age. He was buried in his cathedral in the upper South transept. It is said many miracles happened at his death, and that he appeared to pope Innocent, struck him with his crozier, and gave him a severe reprimand. Little can be said as to the truth of such things; but however, the dean and chapter of Oxford petitioned pope Clement the 5th to canonize him for a saint, on account of the many miracles wrought at his death, but were refused.

HENRY LEXINGTON, dean of Lincoln, was
consecrated

consecrated bishop of Lincoln, May 17th, 1254, he built the chantry in this church; and dying August the 18th, 1258, was buried in his cathedral, near to bishop Grotthead.

RICHARD DE GRAVESEND, a dean of Lincoln, succeeded, and was consecrated bishop of this diocese Nov. 3d. 1258. He died in Dec. 1279, and was buried next to bishop Lexington.

OLIVER SUTTON, a dean of Lincoln, was consecrated Sept. 1th. 1280. He was a learned and pious prelate, and died at his prayers Nov. 13th, 1299, having presided over his See nineteen years; and was buried in the eastern part of his cathedral.

JOHN D' ALDERBY, chancellor of this church succeeded, and was consecrated June the 12th, 1300. This bishop was remarkable for his piety and devotion; * and was thought a saint by the common people: he died Jan. 9th, 1319, and was buried in the great south transept. A shrine was there erected to his memory, ‡ to which the people paid their devotion, as to a saint's.

THOMAS LE BECK, a canon of this church,

* Anglia Sacra.

‡ Stukeley.

was

was elected Jan. 1319, but died a few months after, and was buried in his cathedral.

HENRY BURGHESH, a prebendary of York, succeeded, by provision of pope John 22d. and was consecrated bishop of Lincoln at Bologne in France, in July 1320. * He was a great opposer of that unhappy king, Edward the second, and was a stirring instrument towards his deposition. He was mortally hated by that king, for which reason the parliament chose him one of those bishops who was to confer with, and prepare king Edward for that great event. He was afterwards made one of the twelve commissioners, for putting that work in execution. In the following reign, (Edward the third) he accompanied the king and queen to Flanders, and died at Ghent in Dec. 1340. His body was removed to England, and buried in his own cathedral, in a chapel he had founded for a chantry, to pray for his soul.

THOMAS LE BECK, a prebendary of this church, (a relation of bishop Beck) succeeded, and was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, July

* M. Paris.

7th. 1342. He was a worthy prelate, and presided over his See with great piety, but enjoyed the honor only four years. He was buried in the upper north transept, near bishop Bloet.

JOHN GYNEWELL, an archdeacon of Northampton, succeeded, and was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in the year 1347, he built a chapel on the left of the great west door, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was otherwise a great benefactor to his church. He was reputed a learned man, and died in August 1362; he was buried in the great isle of his cathedral, near to the chapel he had built.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM, dean of Litchfield, succeeded by provision of pope Urban the fifth, and was consecrated June 25th. 1363. He was a great benefactor to William of Wickham's college at Oxford, founded in his time. He contributed greatly towards the building of Rochester bridge in Kent. * This bishop annexed the prebend of Stoke, to the chancellorship of this church; and the rectory of Killby to

* Dugdale on Kent.

the precentorship. Before his death, having quarelled with pope Boniface the ninth, he translated him to Chester; a See not near the value of that of Lincoln; which he disdained, and would not accept of; but retired to Canterbury, ending his Days among the monks of that place; and was there buried.

HENRY BEAUFORT, a prebendary of York, was consecrated July 1398, by provision of pope Boniface the ninth. He was son to the duke of Lancaster; and became bishop of Lincoln in the last year of king Richard the second, in 1404; by favor of his half brother Henry the fourth, was made bishop of Winchester. He was a cardinal of Rome, and had been several times chancellor of England. He left a legacy of 200 pounds to this church at his death; but he was buried at Winchester.

PHILIP REPINGDON, chancellor of Oxford, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln March 29th, 1405, in the fifth year of king Henry the fourth. He was a learned man, a great writer, and a great poet; and was also a cardinal of Rome. His great age made him desire to live private: he therefore retired from this See, anno 1420,

and died in 1423. He was buried in his church near to bishop Grossthead. On his abdication,

RICHARD FLEMING, a canon of York, became bishop of Lincoln; he was in such great favor with pope Martin, that he translated him to the See of York; the chapter refused to admit him, and the pope was forced to revoke his bull. He returned back to the See of Lincoln, and died at the palace of Sleasford, January the 28th. 1430, in the eighth year of king Henry the sixth, and was buried in a chapel which he built on the north side of this cathedral.

This bishop was the founder of Lincoln college at Oxford.

WILLIAM GREY, bishop of London, was translated to Lincoln, anno 1430. He died in February 1435, and was buried in the upper chapel of our lady, in his own cathedral.

WILLIAM ALNWICK, bishop of Norwich, was translated to Lincoln, by provision of Pope Eugenius the fourth, Septem. 19th. 1436; He died Decem. 5th. 1449. This bishop built
that

that stately porch to the great south door, † and was otherwise a considerable benefactor to his church. He was buried in the middle isle near to the great west doors.

MARMADUKE LUMLEY, a precentor of this church, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, from whence he was translated to Lincoln January 28th. 1450. He presided over this See only a few months: died in London, intestate, and was obscurely buried in the charter-house, London. He had been twenty years bishop of Carlisle.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, succeeded, and was consecrated May 5th. 1451. He died in Decem. 1471, in the tenth year of king Edward the fourth, and was buried in his own cathedral.

THOMAS SCOTT, the king's chaplain, had been lord chancellor, lord privy seal, and then bishop of Rochester; from whence he was translated to Lincoln, March the 10th. 1471-2, and from Lincoln to York, in 1480.

JOHN RUSSELL, bishop of Rochester, was translated to the See of Lincoln, Septem. 9th.

† Monasticon.

1480. In 1483, he was made lord chancellor of England, by Richard the third, in the first year of that king's reign. * He was a learned man, and of great piety and charity. He presided over this See with the greatest prudence during that troublesome reign, † and was much esteemed by king Richard. He was a benefactor to his church, and built that curious chapel on the east of the great south door. He also built a great part of the episcopal palace at Buckden. He died at Nettleham in the county of Lincoln, in January 1494, in the ninth year of king Henry the seventh, and was buried in his cathedral.

WILLIAM SMITH, bishop of Litchfield, was translated to Lincoln, Novem. 6th. 1495. This bishop began brazen nose college at Oxford, of which place he had been chancellor; he left several lands in Stow park to the dean and chapter of Lincoln; but much more to his college at Oxford. He died January the 5th. 1513, in the fourth year of king Henry the eighth, and was succeeded by

* More's History of Richard the third. † Rapin.

THOMAS WOOLSEY, provided for by pope Leo tenth, he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in March 1513,* being a great favourite of both pope and king, he was the same year translated to York.

WILLIAM ATWATER, chancellor of this church, was admitted by papal provision, and consecrated bishop of Lincoln Novem. 12th. 1514: he died on Frebruary. 4th. 1520, and was succeeded by

JOHN LONGLAND, confessor to the king, and a prebendary of this church.† He was admitted at the request of pope Leo,‡ and consecrated anno 1521. He gave many vestments to his church, and laid out large sums on his palace at Wooburn. He was a learned man, and very popular preacher; but was greatly blamed by the world for stirring up the divorce between king Henry and his queen, Catharine of Arragon.§ He was one of those bishops who cited the queen to appear before them at Dunstable, where they treated her rudely.

* Life of Cardinal Woolsey. † Anglia Sacra. ‡ Life of Leo the tenth, by Carnallii. § Manuscript in the Hatton Library.

He also joined in consent with the bishop of Canterbury that the marriage should be made null; and being confessor to the king, confirmed all Henry's scruples, concerning this marriage with his brothers' wife. He was a great enemy to the reformation: and as confessor to the king was frequently desired to join with him in prayer and thanksgiving to God, that it had pleased him to give king Henry so good a wife as Catharine Howard; notwithstanding * bishop Longland was not ignorant of her several debaucheries; but she being a thorough papist, and Longland having the king's ear, he winked at her vices. This prelate built a chapel on the west of the great south door, in imitation of bishop Ruffel's; and a like tomb; but dying at Wooburn he was buried in the chapel of Eaton college, with little ceremony. He died May the 7th. 1547, in the first year of king Edward the sixth; but before king Henry died he seized on all the riches of this church, and caused Longland to give up several lands, to the crown, which tho' unwilling he was obliged to obey, the reformation then gaining ground all over the kingdom.

* Rapin.

HENRY HOLBECH, a suffragan bishop of Bristol, succeeded bishop Longland; this prelate being a reformist had been made bishop of Rochester, by king Henry, as being a man entirely fit for his purpose. He was appointed bishop of Lincoln by the courtiers, in the first year of the young king, Edward the sixth, in order that he might give up the estates belonging to this See, which he greedily yielded to; and confiscated in one day all the principal manors belonging to it, alienating for ever the episcopal palace for the bishops of Lincoln, in London. He gave up whatever they desired, leaving his successors no other place but that at Lincoln for their residence. During his presidency over this See, this church was again robbed of what remaining treasure and ornaments king Henry had left behind; in the first year of his promotion that noble tall spire on the rood or lady tower fell down, which was reputed to be the tallest spire in England. Bishop Holbech was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, anno 1547, and died August the 2d. 1551, being in the last year of king Edward the sixth, presiding over this See only four years. He was obscurely buried in his cathedral.

JOHN TAYLOR, S. T. P. was consecrated bishop of Lincoln June 5th. 1552, in the first year of queen Mary. He was a zealous protestant, and together with Harley bishop of Hereford was thrust out of the house of lords for refusing to say or kneel at mass. He was soon after deprived of his See by queen Mary; and retired to the house of Sir John Smith, at Ancerwike in Bucks, and died soon after.

JOHN WHITE, a prebendary of Winchester, succeeded May 25th. 1555, by appointment of the queen; and in 1556, was translated to Winchester. He was a rigid papist, and a great persecutor of the protestants.

THOMAS WATSON, a dean of Durham, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, anno 1557, by papal provision of pope Paulus the fourth; he brought back a great deal of the rich furniture his church had been stript of during the reigns of king Henry, and his son, Edward the sixth. He also obtained by letters patent to this See, several estates of which it had been deprived, and was intrusted with many benefices belonging to the diocese, which in the preceeding reigns had been invested in the crown. After
the

the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was one of the popish bishops chosen to dispute on religion in Westminster abbey, before the privy council, both houses of parliament, and an infinite multitude of the people, on the points of reformation.* bishop Watson of Lincoln and the bishop of Worcester, seeing their cause in great danger; said, the queen and her council ought to be excommunicated for causing the holy catholic religion to be disputed before an unlearned multitude. The reformation being that year (1559) established by public authority; Watson being a zealous papist would not conform: for which and his above-named misdemeanor he was deprived of his See, and committed close prisoner. He died near twenty years afterwards in the isle of Ely, and was buried in Wisbech church. This was the last roman catholic bishop that presided over the diocese of Lincoln. On his deprivation,

NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM, a prebendary of this church, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, January 21st. 1559.† This bishop restored every thing bishop Watson had so industriously

* Rapin.

† Monasticon.

brought back to his cathedral; in 1570 he was translated to Worcester.

THOMAS COOPER, was consecrated, anno 1570, in the twelfth year of queen Elizabeth; and in the year 1583 he was translated to Winchester, died soon after and was there buried.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, a dean of this church was consecrated bishop of Lincoln Decem. 6th. 1584. In 1594 he was translated to Winchester.

WILLIAM CHEDERTON, bishop of Chester, was translated to Lincoln April 5th. 1595. He died April 6th. 1608, in the fifth year of king James the first, and was obscurely buried in his cathedral.

WILLIAM BARLOW, bishop of Rochester, was translated to Lincoln, July 1608, he was a pious and learned prelate, and a man of great charity; he died September 7th. 1613, and was interred at Buckden.

RICHARD NEALE, bishop of Litchfield, was translated to Lincoln, January 17th. 1613, and in the year 1617, he was translated to Durham, from thence to Winchester, and lastly to York.

GEORGE

GEORGE MOUNTAIN, dean of Westminster, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, December the 14th 1617, and anno 1621, was translated to London, and from London to York.

JOHN WILLIAMS, dean of Westminster, and a precentor of this church, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln July 10th. 1621. He was a privy councillor to king James, and was also made lord keeper. He was a great friend to the protestant religion, which in that reign received a considerable blow. He was much respected by the king, (of whom he was a great flatterer) in one of his speeches, when lord keeper, he spoke to the house in vindication of the king's imprisoning the popish recusants, in these words. § " That
 " as the sun appeared no larger than a platter,
 " and the stars like nails in the pommel of a
 " saddle, by reason of the distance of those
 " objects from the eye; so was there the same
 " unmeasurable disproportion between the deep
 " designs of a great prince, and the shallow
 " comprehensions of ordinary people."—In the
 year 1625 he was deprived of keeping the

§ Rapin.

seals,

seals, by Charles the first: and in the first year of that king's reign, being out of favor, he was not suffered to attend him at his coronation, as is usual for the deans of Westminster; and in 1627 he was with many others imprisoned * on account of dissenting from the loan, endeavoured to be raised by that king. He was released from his confinement in 1628, but had not his seat in the house of lords restored to him till 1640. In 1641 being again in favour, he was translated to York: but had nearly lost his life at Westminster, anno 1642, the archbishop with the earl of Dover, going up to the house of lords just at the time the Londoners were carrying up their petition to exclude the bishops from the upper house, the mob called out no bishops! no bishops! on which his grace caught hold of a youth, the most clamorous near him, and gave him to the officer of the guard; this exasperating the people, the mob gathered, rescued the young man, hemmed in the archbishop, and nearly pressed him to death.

THOMAS WINNIFFE, S. T. P. succeeded bishop Williams in the See of Lincoln, and was

* Rushworth.

consecrated

consecrated in February 1641. He was a very deserving prelate; a man of learning, piety and charity. He had the unhappiness during his presidency over this See, to have all his temporalities sequestered, his episcopal palace demolished, his cathedral robbed of all its remaining ornaments, its valuable and rich monuments beat down, and his church made a barrack for the prevailing parties, during the civil war, of king Charles against his parliament. These troubles it is said greatly prejudiced his health, and brought him to his grave. He died Septem. 2654. His successor was

ROBERT SAUNDERSON, a prebendary of Lincoln; a man of excellent learning, piety and charity. He was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, immediately after the restoration, in the first year of king Charles the second; the See having been vacant nearly six years. He was a great scholar, well versed in heraldry and antiquity. He was a great assistant to Sir William Dugdale, who wrote the history of the cathedrals of England, and was greatly beloved through all his diocese; but died two years after his consecration, to the inexpressible grief of all people; he was buried at Buckden.

* Re:in.

BENJAMIN

BENJAMIN LANEY, bishop of Peterbotough, was translated to Lincoln March 1662, and in 1667 was removed to Ely.

WILLIAM FULLER, bishop of Limerick in Ireland, succeeded: and was translated to Lincoln Septem. 22d. 1667. He was a great antiquarian, and bestowed very much in adorning his church. He died April 22d. 1675, and was buried behind the high altar.

THOMAS BARLOW, succeeded to the See of Lincoln, and was consecrated in June 1675: this bishop was learned, and a great calvinist. * He pretended much zeal for king James the second in 1688, yet in 1689, none were more forward to exclude him from the crown. It is remarkable, this bishop never once visited any part of his diocese during a sixteen years presidency over this See. He died anno 1691, in the 86th. year of his age, and was buried in Buckden church; in the fourth year of king William and queen Mary.

THOMAS TENNISON, S. T. P. was nominated to the See of Lincoln, and consecrated

* Rapin.

January 10th. 1691. In 1694 he was translated to Canterbury, and died at his palace at Lambeth, and was there buried.

JAMES GARDINER, a sub-dean of this church, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, March the 10th. 1695, and died March 1st. 1704, in the second year of queen Anne; and was buried behind the high altar. He bore the estimation, of a pious, learned, and charitable man: and his death was very much lamented.

WILLIAM WAKE, a dean of Exeter, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln October 21st. 1705; and January 16th. 1715, in the first year of king George the first, he was translated to Canterbury, and succeeded by

EDMUND GIBSON, S. T. P. who at the recommendation of bishop Wake, was nominated to this See; and consecrated bishop of Lincoln in the chapel royal at Somerset house, anno 1715, and was translated to London, May 4th. 1723, and succeeded at Lincoln by

RICHARD REYNOLDS, chancellor of Peterborough, a dean of that church, and bishop of Bangor, who was translated to Lincoln, and

F

confirmed

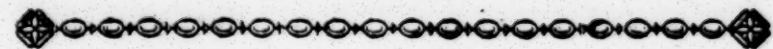
confirmed June the 20th. 1723. He died on Sunday January 15th. 1743, having presided over this See, twenty years; and was greatly respected throughout his diocese.

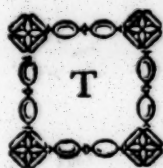
JOHN THOMAS, S. T. P. succeeded bishop Reynolds. He was translated to the See of Salisbury in Novem. 1761, and was succeeded in the See of Lincoln, by

JOHN GREEN, S. T. P. who was elected on the ninth day of December 1761, and was enthroned by proxy January 13th. 1762. He died in April 1779, and was succeeded by

THOMAS THURLOW, brother to lord Thurlow, who after presiding over this see eight years, was translated to Durham, in January 1787.

GEORGE PRETTYMAN, the present worthy prelate, immediately succeeded, and was enthroned by proxy.




 HE diocese, of which Lincoln is now the See, was first established at Dorchester, (a town of very small note in Oxfordshire) where Birinus the first bishop sat; it had jurisdiction over all those counties which now belong to the Sees of Winchester, Litchfield, Worcester, Hereford, Wells, Exeter, Salisbury, Lincoln, Ely, Oxford, Gloucester, Peterborough, Bristol, and part of Chester; so that this bishop might be called not only bishop of Wessex, but also of Mercia.

At this time, the diocese of Lincoln contains the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertfordshire; the sum total of the temporalities is computed at one thousand, five hundred, and ten pounds.

The reader, being acquainted with the history of this diocese, the first bishop and founder of this church, and all the bishops his successors, will now be attended to survey the outside of this magnificent building.

The first thing advised, is to take a view of the west end or front, with its two stately steeples, that on the south side is called St. Hugh's steeple, in which hangs a peal of eight bells; on the north is called St. Mary's steeple, in which hangs the great bell, known by the name of GREAT TOM OF LINCOLN, and has on it this inscription round the crown.

*Spiritus Sanctus a Patre & Filio procedens,
suaviter sonans ad salutem, Anno Domini, 1610.
Decem. iiii. Regni Jacobi Angliæ viii, & Scotiæ xlv.*

And the following round the skirts,

*Laurentius Staunton Decanus. Rogerus Parker,
Præcentor & Magister Fabriciæ. Georgius
Eland, Magister Fabriciæ. Richardus Clayton,
Archdiaconus Lincoln.*

The weight of the old bell before the present was cast, was seven thousand eight hundred and seven pounds. The weight of the present is nine thousand eight hundred and ninety four pounds; added two thousand and eighty seven pounds. It has been gaged, and will hold four hundred and twenty four gallons, ale measure.— The circumference is seven yards and a half, and two inches.

The

The width of the west front is eighty three feet, equal to which is the reputed height, of the vaulting. The height of each west steeple is two hundred and seventy feet. It will not be amiss in the inspector to indulge his eye with the variety of richness in the workmanship of this front. To inform him of the builders is the next point.

REMIGIUS, the first founder of this church, lived only to see this building carried on four years, and though it might be ready for consecration when he died, yet it is not to be supposed it was in four years, built with any degree of richness; nor was the foundation nearly of the present magnitude.

The plainness with which it was first carried on, is observable from that part of the west front, arched into three long windows. Bloet, the successor of Remigius, bestowed much in finishing what his predecessor had only began. In the first year of his successor, bishop Alexander, this church suffered by fire, and was nearly burnt down.

ALEXANDER, not only rebuilt this church, but vaulted it all over with stone, to prevent
the

the like accident; enlarged, and enriched it; encreased the number of prebendaries, and gave himself up entirely to the embellishing of his cathedral; this bishop from his liberality gained the name of Alexander the benevolent, having made his church the most beautiful of its time in England.

The north side is picturesque, from which an elegant drawing was some years ago taken by one Baker, and is still to be had: on this side the height of the Lady or Rood tower is more easily observed, being two hundred and eighty eight feet at present; and was three hundred and eighty eight feet, when it bore its noble tall spire, which fell down in the first year of the presidency of bishop Holbech over this See, in the reign of Edward the sixth, anno 1547. Before that accident happened, this was reputed the highest spire in the kingdom: in this tower hangs six bells, used for the ringing in to prayers.

The chapter house, a fine structure, built by bishop St. Hugh, is met with in this walk; but is more conspicuous when you walk round to the eastern part.

When

When St. Hugh built the chapter-house, he again enlarged the eastern part of this church; the chapter-house had originally a fine spire rising from the roof, but was taken down not long since, being gratefully decayed.

The south side presents a view of the total length of this church, and a rich object for the eye. The south porch was built by bishop Alnwick, enriched with figures of the four evangelists, &c. and a chapel on each side, the one built by bishop Longland, the other by bishop Ruffel, add greatly to its beauty. The round window on the top of the south transept is a curiosity of its kind; and the quantity of figures, pillars, and ornamental types round about this church are innumerable.

Having walked this circle with the spectator, we shall now lead him to observe the beauties of the inside, and desire him to enter this sacred edifice at the south door of the west front.

The length of this cathedral from east to west, (including the walls) is five hundred and thirty feet, (excluding the walls) only four hundred and ninety eight feet. The length
of

of the great transept from north to south is two hundred and twenty seven, and the length of the upper transept, one hundred and ninety two feet. From the pavement to the top of the lantern in the rood tower, is one hundred and twenty four feet.

It is intended to give the inspector of this cathedral a description of such tombs and graves only as are now extant, and the places where any remarkable shrines formerly stood. To enter into a minute account of every monument that has been erected in this church, with their inscriptions or epitaphs, would enlarge both the size and expence of this pamphlet beyond the limits of the design; yet it is not doubted but the reader will be fully content with the information given him in the subsequent description.

Being now prepared to enter the church, on the right hand of the south door to the west front, is a chapel built by St. Hugh, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary. This chapel is now used for the consistory court.

front

Walking up the same aisle, on the left between two of the pillars, is a raised altar tomb of grey marble, in memory of dean Mackworth; it was once adorned with very costly figures of brass work, but defaced in the time of Cromwell.

Going on, upon the right, you turn into the great south transept, in the centre of which once stood that noble shrine of bishop D'Alderby, commonly called St. John of D'Alderby, and was revered by the people as the shrine of a saint.* It is said to have consisted of a rich canopy, and an altar tomb of rare marble, supported by pillars of massy silver, enriched with diamonds and rubies, and encompassed with rails of silver, gilt. No traces of this once sumptuous monument are now to be seen.

In this transept, on the east side, were three chapels or chantries: that next the choir was founded by Henry Duke of Lancaster, and dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr, the next, by bishop Lexington when dean of Lincoln, and dedicated to St. Andrew; that next the south wall was founded by canon Tailboy's

G

family,

* The Monasticon, also Peck's Curiosa Desiderata.

family, and dedicated to St. Giles. At the south end of this transept is a curious window of excellent stained glass.

Proceeding through this aisle you turn into the upper south transept; on the right hand of which is a large chamber, used for the vestry of this church. At the upper end of this transept, rather on the east side are the remains of a monument erected over the grave of bishop Grossthead: on the north of this, is a grave-stone for bishop Lexington, a second for bishop Gravesend, a third for bishop Repingdon, and a fourth for bishop Hugh de Wells. On the east side of this transept are two chapels, the first next the choir, founded by lady Joan Cantelupe, and dedicated to St. Paul; that on the south side founded by bishop de Wells, and dedicated to St. Peter.

In the alley leading to the great south door are the grave-stones of lady Margaret Fines, canon Roger Dallison, judge Dallison, arch-deacon Lascelles.

On the west side of the great south door, is a chantry built by bishop Longland, with an altar

altar tomb, under an arch of curious workmanship, with his arms blazoned thereon. This chapel was designed by the bishop for the place of his interment, but dying at the palace of Wooburn he was buried in the chapel of Eaton college. After his death this chapel was dedicated to St. Catherine: over it is a window of stained glass, containing the names of the several chancellors of this church, which was done at the expence of chancellor Reynolds.

On the east side of the south door is a chantry built by bishop Russell, and most curiously ornamented in stone. Under a raised altar tomb, covered with a rich canopy, the bishop lies interred; this chapel was dedicated to St. Blase. Passing the south door, under the lesser east window, was a chantry founded by Nicholas lord Cantelupe, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. On the North side of this chantry are two large altar tombs, under a lofty and magnificent canopy of rich stone work, with the effigy of a man in a furcoat of mail on the one, for lord Cantelupe; on the other an effigy of a canon in his robes, for canon Wymbish.

Beneath the monument of lord Cantelupe, is a grave-stone for lady Joan Cantelupe.

Underneath the great east window, was formerly a chantry founded by king Edward the second, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. * In this chantry stood a rich cenotaph erected by king Edward the first, in memory of Eleanor his queen, who died at Hareby in Lincolnshire: the figure was of brass, gilt; and the pedestal of rare marble: no remains of this once noble tomb are now to be seen here; but a similar one in Westminster abbey still remains perfect.

Next to this is a raised altar tomb in memory of bishop Burghersh, with an effigy of a bishop in his robes lying on the same: the next adjoining is another for lord Burghersh, his relation; and opposite to these monuments, on the north side is a raised altar tomb, with the effigy of a man lying thereon in armour, in memory of Sir Robert Burghersh, brother to the bishop. Under the lesser east window, on the north side, between these monuments, was a chantry founded by bishop Burghersh, and dedicated to St. Catharine.

* Peck.

On the east side of the north door, is a curious little chapel, founded by bishop Fleming, and dedicated to the holy trinity. On the outside of this chantry is a raised canopy tomb, under which is the effigy of this bishop, cut in stone, resembling a skeleton; and in the inside adjoining to the same, there is a raised canopy tomb, with his effigy lying under it, in his pontifical robes.

A little southward of this tomb, is a large marble grave-stone for dean Robert Fleming, once embellished with a canopy, and inscriptions in brass.

In the middle behind the high altar are four monuments inclosed with iron rails: the first on the north side is a raised altar tomb of black marble, with a slab lying at the bottom, this tomb bears an inscription on it wrote by bishop Fuller, and was erected at his expence, over the grave of bishop St. Hugh, in lieu of that costly gold shrine once standing in this place.

The I N S C R I P T I O N.

*Texerat hos Cineres, Aurum, non Marmora, Præda
Altera Sacrilegis ni metuenda foret.*

Quod

*Quod fuit Argenti, nunc Marmoris esse dolemus :
Degeneri Ætati convenit iste Lapis.
Ingenium Pictatis hoc est frugalis HUGONIS,
Qui condit Tumulum, condit & ipse suum.*

Englified thus,

Gold should have covered these Ashes, not Marble,
Had there been no fear of a second Sacrilege;
We may iament, what were enshrined in Silver,
Are now only enclosed with Marble,
Best suiting to a Degenerate Age.
This is an humble Memorial of the Pious HUGH.
He who erected this Tomb, also built his own.

The next is a raised altar tomb richly embel-
lished, for bishop Willian Fuller, and bears the
following inscription.

*Sub hoc Marmore in Deposito est quod reliquum
GULIELMI FULLER; qui ex ultima Hibernia
ad hunc translatus Præsulatum Anno hujus Seculi
Christiani sexagesimo septimo, Episcoporum sexa-
gesimus septimus, Anno etiam Ætatis suæ sexagesimo
septimo, Mortem obiit Vita sua lenissima, si fieri
poterit leniorem, 9 Cal. Maii 1675, sedulus tam
in Curia quam in Cathedra Episcopali; Mortis*
diu

diu ante Mortem adeo studiosus, ut cum Monumentorum, quae Episcopis Ecclesiae hujus Fundatoribus prisca pientissima posuisset Aetas, nostra turpis diruisset, Sumptibus suis non modicis alia instaurasset, alia mox meditabatur instauranda, fato importuno cesserat. Abi Viator imitari quem sequeris ;

In English thus,

In a Vault beneath this Stone, lie the Remains of WILLIAM FULLER : who from a remote part of Ireland, was translated to this Prelacy in the Year 1667, being the sixty seventh bishop, (1) and also in the 67th. Year of his Age ; He died on the 9th of May 1675, (if possible) with more Serenity than he lived. He was as active in the state as in the church ; sometime before his decease, so mindful was he of Death, that those Monuments which the former pious Age had raised to the Memory of those Bishops, Founders of this Church, and the present had so shamefully destroyed, he re-built ; though not more costly than he did his own ; and was intent upon repairing many more,

(1) This is a great mistake, he being only the 47th bishop, from Remigius. If he meant from the first institution by Birinus, he was then the 86th bishop.

when

when death called him away. Go thy way
Passenger, and imitate him, whom you will one
day follow.

The two next are for bishop Gardiner, and
his son, the sub dean: the bishops tomb has the
following inscription,

*Conditos quisquis Cineres beati,
Praefulis calcas, moriture Normam
Disce vivendi: stimuletque Diae
Gloria Palmae.*

*Vera si cordi est Pietas Fidesque,
Si Pudor priscus placidusque Mentis
Candor, antiquos imitare Mores
G A R D I N E R U M Q U E.*

*Qui diu Patrum aemulus optimorum,
Legibus Vitae studiisque sanctis
Duxit Exemplar, Specimenque primi
Rettulit aevi.*

*Prosparae Pectus bene preparatum
Res, nec adversae poterant movere;
Se parem semper sibi, caeterisque
Gessit Amicum.*

*Hinc & in Terris superesse Famam,
Et datur celsas Animam tenere
Caelitum Sedes, nec habente Finem*

Paee

Pace potiri.

*Disce Virtutem monitus; Fugaces
Te monent Anni, monet & Sepultus
Praeful. I. Mortis memor insequentis,
I. Pede fausto.*

In English,

Whosoever treads over these hidden Ashes
Of a Happy Bishop, and is mindful of Death,
Learn the Way to live,

And gain the Glory of a Saint.

If you have true Faith and Piety-at Heart,

And an upright Gentleness of mind,

Imitate antient Manners and those of

G A R D I N E R.

Who was ever studious of holy Laws of Life,

Emulous to be the best of Fathers,

And a perfect Example of the primitive Age.

Prosperity nor Adversity could ever shake

His steady Breast,

Bearing an equal Temper both to himself & Friend.

On Earth he exceeded all Fame;

And is now seated with the Blessed,

To enjoy Peace everlasting.

Being thus admonished learn to be virtuous;

II

Swiftly

Swiftly flying Time, and this sepulchered Bishop
Forwarns thee.

Go thy way, mindful of approaching Death,
Go, and Prosper.

And this for the sub-dean, and his Daughter;

*Sub hoc Marmore
Viri Maxime Venerabilis*

JACOBI GARDINER, A. M.

Hujus Ecclesiæ Subdecani

Sub hoc etiam Filiae Unicæ

SUSANNÆ GARDINER,

Tali Parente Dignissimæ,

Corpora simul tumulata jacent.

Si Patrem respicias

Omnia, quæ in Summis Viris requiruntur,

In hoc eminuisse reperies.

Ne vero hic Omnia memoranda expectes;

Qualis fuerit

Scripta sua admiranda melius indicabunt.

Illic ubique Indoles rara et eximia elucescit,

Vita autem, quam sancta, ac Pia.

Quam Comis, et Benigna,

In Divinis suis Sermonibus,

Ut in Tabula depicta exhibetur.

Nihil enim ibi scripsit

Quod non Morbus egregiis commendavit.

Hoc igitur Amisso,

Quis

Quis Dolori nostro Modus, aut Lacrymis erit?
En! Qui in Dubiis Rebus Solamen:
Qui Misæis Notum Perfugium mansit:
Qui non sibi, at Aliis Natus videbatur:
Qui amicorum Omnium Deliciæ, ac Decus:
Qui deniq Hujus Ecclesiæ Maximum Ornamentum enituit.
Nunc Pulvere et Tenebris Flebilis urgetur!
Non jam Lingua, Audientibus semper grata, Loqui:
Nec Membra, ut antea, Gestus decoros,
Aut ullos nare sciunt:
Non amplius Pauperibus extendi dextra:
Nec Casum Infelicitis respicere Occulus potest.
Nullus sane Querelarum Finis esset;
Ni, Quæ Decessum ejus Nobis Luētusum Fecerint,
Tutan ipsi ad Gloriam Sempeternam Viam muniissent,
Hac Fiducia, Hoc Sensu Animos Erekti,
Mortis in eum Impetus, et Victoriæ Spernimus;
Ipsam quasi Cælos ingressam
Divisque jam permixtum intuemur.

In English thus,

Beneath this Marble,
 Lies JAMES GARDINER, A. M.
 Subdean of this Church,
 A Man greatly beloved.
 Under the same Stone, also lieth his only Daughter,
 SUSANNA GARDINER.
 In Worth like her Father,

Both together here entombed.
If you can recollect the Father,
You may remember him to have excelled,
Every Thing required in the best of Men;
Nor must you expect to have all his Virtues,
here enumerated.

His admirable Writings will better make known
What Manner of Man he was.

His Life. a Series of Holiness, Piety,
Affability and Munificence.

By his excellent Sermons, he fully answered
The Character here described ;
Nothing was pen'd by him
But what excited to Morality.

For such a Loss,
What manner of Grief shall we put on ?
Behold him ! in Difficulties a Comforter ;
An only Refuge for the afflicted :
A Man, not born for himself alone,
but for the good of others.

An Honour and Delight to all his Friends ;
Finally, he was the greatest ornament of this church.
But now alas ! mingled with Dust and Darknefs !

No more will that Tongue
So greatful to his Hearers speak,
Those limbs with decent Gestures move no more;
Nor to the Poor extend his bounteous hand;

His

His Eyes will ne'er again look into Afflictions
 Nor Discords by his Mediation cease. (Wants
 Yet, we should not lament his Departure;
 But, like him pave the Way to Eternal Glory.
 With such Constancy, Feeling,
 And with upright Souls, let us like him
 Despise Death, and rush on to Victory,
 As tho' we now beheld him joining the Saints,
 And enjoying Happiness Everlasting.

Si Filiam spectes :
Sexus sui Gloria, et ad Laudem Dux Incluta !
Magna, dum vixit, aggressa est :
Munificentia aliisque Virtutibus jam Clara !
Majora pollicita est,
At eu ! Quam Cito
Primo Ætatis Flore abrepta,
Spes et Lætitiâ nostram Lætibus mutavit !
Dum Patrem Ægrotum Sedula nimis curat :
Dum Hunc Noctisque et Dies asidet, et ministrat :
Dum Hunc lavare Omni Studio laborat :
Morbisque Confluentem Tristis videt :
Dum pro Hujus Salute Anxia fuit, Sux Negligens :
Febris ah ! Dira invasit : ex qua Confecta,
Paucis post Diebus Patrem, non invita Secuta est
Sic Parentibus Obsequens, et Anata vixit :
Ut Dubium sit Illine, an Hæc, plus officio Vincerent :
Sic Singulis Amabilis et Accepta :

Ut

*Ut Admirationi Simul ac Voluptati esset
 Sic Patri per Omnia Similis,
 Atque Huic Assidua Comes esse Solita :
 Ut eo Orbata vix superesse posse videretur.
 Sic Sæpius stirpe Arboris Principe recisa
 Languent cito, ac maresseunt Rami Teneriores.
 Omnibus multum desiderata Obiit :
 Solum I si placuit sua Mors.*

*Hic etiam DINAH GARDINER
 JACOBI GARDINER, SUBDECANI
 Pars Altera et sibi Charior ;
 Mæsta dudum, ac monca relicta.
 Nunc iterum Marito et Filix reddita est.
 In Terris, Tumulo, ac Cælis Comes gratissima,
 Fæmina digna Viro tanto : Vir Conjuge Felix :
 Moribus et Natæ Notus Uterque Parens ;*

Thus Englished,

Behold the Daughter !
 She was a Glory and an Example to her Sex.
 Who while she lived,
 Was thus early renowned for her Munificence,
 And many other Virtues ;
 Still promising greater Things !
 But alas ! untimely taken away ;
 Even in the Flower of her Age ;
 Changing our Hope and Joy to Lamentation.

Too

Too carefully attending on her sick Father.

Hourly administering to his Ease,
Her every Thought employed to cheer his Pains,
Who she saw languishing with Disease,
Over anxious for his Health, and negligent of her
Was seized with a destructive Fever; (own,
Of which she died a few Days after her Father.

Thus she lived, obedient to her Parents,
And beloved by all,
And much it is doubted whether any could excel
So singularly Amiable, (her.
That of her Time, she was both the admiration and
In every Thing similar to her Father, (Pride.
His usual and most pleasing Companion;
For scarcely ever were they asunder.

How often when the Root is struck
Do the tender Branches pine and wither?

She died lamented by all,
Death pleasing no one but herself.

Here also lieth

D I N A H G A R D I N E R,
The other Part of JAMES GARDINER, Sub-dean,
And dearer to him than himself.

She was lately the afflicted and disconsolate widow

But now

Happily joined with her Husband and Daughter;
On

On Earth, the Grave, and in Heaven,
 Happy Companions!
 A Woman worthy such a Man,
 A Man, happy with such a Woman;
 These worthy Parents were renowned for Virtue,
 And their Daughter.

More eastward are several grave-stones for bishop Gardiner's family. Immediately behind the high altar are the grave-stones of dean Samuel Fuller, dean Brevint, Moses Terry, Prebendary Willfit, and Michael Honeywood a dean of Lincoln, who was grandchild, and one of the 367 persons that Mary the Wife of Robert Honeywood Esq; did see before she died, lawfully descended from her; that is 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 of the third generation, and 9 of the fourth. Dean Honeywood rebuilt the library, and stored it with an excellent collection of books.

In our ladys' chapel under the great east window, are interred bishop Grey, and dean Cole; before them are the grave-stones of bishops Sutton and Chederton.

In St. Catherine or Burghersh's chapel, are the grave-stones of lord Dunmore, archdeacon Hewson and lady, lord Delorane and lady.

In the front of this chapel are the graves of lady Catherine Knollis, Gervase Scroop Esq, and family; and Thomas Dymock Esq.

In front under the great east window, are the graves of vicar Newcomen and family, Howard Hastings, Newcomen Wallis, Elizabeth Hatton, and Francis-Fane.

In St. Nicholas or Cantelupe chapel, are the graves of lady Joan Cantelupe, Elizabeth Greathead, Lucy Houseman, and Richard Brown.

On a pillar somewhat east of the south door, is a marble table, to the memory of Mary, Daughter of George Fitzwilliams Esq; and, on an opposite pillar is another marble table, to the memory of Mrs. Mary Curven, and on the north side of the small pillar a monument for Thomas Rand Esq; over which is a marble table for Henry Best a prebendary of this church.

Westward of the upper north door, is a grave-stone of grey marble, for John Ellis, a faithful servant to bishop Fleming.

Turning into the upper north transept is a small chantry founded by canon William Thor-naco, and dedicated to St. Hugh; next to it and close to the cloister door, is a large chapel, founded by canons Simon Barton, William Gare, and William Thornton, dedicated to St. John the baptist.

In this transept are interred the bodies of bishop Remigius, bishop Bloet, bishop Alexander, bishop Chesneto, bishop Bleys, bishop le Beck, and bishop le Beck, 2d. In this transept was once a sumptuous monument for lady Lucy Wray. On the west wall of this transept are the effigies of four bishops painted as large as life, viz. Bishop Bloet, Alexander, Chesneto, and William de Beys.

Going into the choir, and turning toward the left, are two raised altar tombs, under rich stone arches; these are in memory of Remigius and bishop Bloet, the founder and dedicator of this cathedral: but they were interred in the upper north transept behind these monuments. On bishop Remigius's tomb, is a modern epitaph written by bishop Fuller, anno 1672.

Hujus

*Hujus Fundator Templi Remigius Urna
 Hac jacet. atque brevi fit satis ampla Viro.
 Si tamen ingenti tribuas æquale Sepulchrum
 Ejus par Menti, Mens ea quanta fuit !
 Sit Tumulus Templum quod struxerat Ipse, minore
 Nec posuit Tumulo aut nobiliore tegi.*

In English,

Remigius, the Founder of this Church,
 Lieth within this Urn :

'Tis large enough for a little Man ;
 But, should you expect a sepulchre equal to his
 To what a Structure would that rise ! (Mind,
 Let then this Church, which he built, be his Tomb ;
 Nor should a less noble one
 Be ascribed to his Memory.

The altar is a modern building, neat and well executed. On the south side are two rich altar tombs under a large canopy of curious workmanship ; these for lady Catherine Swinford, wife to prince Henry duke of Lancaster ; the other for the countess of Westmorland, her Daughter.

Descending from the altar, you walk down the choir. On the south side facing the altar,

fit the dean and sub-dean, with the archdeacon of Leicester, archdeacon of Stow, prebendary of Clifton, and Sutton, in Maresco. On the north side, sit the precentor, with the archdeacon of Lincoln, Huntingdon, Buckingham. Bedford, and the prebendary of Milton manor. In the center of the choir on the south side, is the episcopal throne; and the next seat west of the throne, is for the chancellor. On each side the choir are stalls for the prebendaries, and in the center before them, are seats for vicars and singing men. On each side the west door, and beneath the dean and precentor, sit the vergers.

In this choir, are a dean, precentor, chancellor, and sub-dean; six archdeacons. fifty-two prebendaries, four priest vicars, five lay vicars or singing men, four choristers, six burgher-choralers, two vergers, and two stall keepers.

The number of residentiaries are only four; viz. the dean, precentor, chancellor, and subdean.

Going out of the choir through the west door, you turn into the great north transept leading to the deanery, in which are three chantries;
the

the first founded by bishop Buckingham, and dedicated to St. James the Apostle. The middlemost founded by canon Richard Sutton, and William Woolveys, and dedicated to St. Dennis. The other founded by Thomas Fitzwilliams, and dedicated to St. Nicholas;* in this chantry are interred the bodies of Sir William Ellis and his lady, the daughter of Sir Edmund Thorold.

Proceeding down the north aisle is a raised altar tomb of grey marble, for William Skelton a treasurer of this church. In the north corner of the west front is a large chapel, founded by bishop Gynewell, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This chapel is now used for morning prayers.

In the middle aisle near the great west doors are the grave-stones of judge Monson and bishop Smith. At their feet lie bishop Atwater, bishop Alnwick, dean Constable, Sir Edmund Yarborough and lady, chancellor Reynolds and family, John de Morton, Esq; Leonard Say, Esq; &c. A little northward of bishop Atwater, and near to the chapel which he had founded, lies bishop Gynewell, and in a corner near the

* From a Manuscript in the Hatton Library.

above chapel lies precentor Trimnel, a great benefactor to this church. Under the lantern of the rood tower, on the north side is a gravestone to the memory of Saperton a French knight, and southward is a grey marble gravestone for Geoffry Scroop, Esq.

Before the reformation took place, this cathedral was undoubtedly the finest and richest in the whole kingdom, and the number and splendour of its tombs almost incredible. Bishop Alexander re-built it with great magnificence; and the improvements it received from bishop Chesneto, bishop St. Hugh, bishop Gynewell, bishop Alnwick, and a great number of its deans, precentors, chancellors, treasurers, canon: and even the laity of this great diocese, inso-much that the treasures amassed in this church were the most considerable perhaps in Europe.

In the reign of king Henry the eighth, anno 1540, and in the nineteenth year of the presidence of bishop Longland over this See; * by the king's orders there was carried from this chnrch, into his coffers, no less than two-thousand six-hundred and twenty-one ounces of pure gold,

* Monasticon.

and

and four-thousand two-hundred and eighty-five ounces of silver ; besides an amazing quantity of diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, turquoises, carbuncles, and those two shrines, one of pure gold, called St. Hugh's, the other of silver, called bishop St. John of D'Alderby.

A second plunder was committed in this church, anno 1548, during the presidency of bishop Holbech, who being a zealous reformist, gave up all the remaining treasure which Henry had thought proper to leave behind ; this bishop together with George Henage dean of Lincoln, pulled down and defaced most of the beautiful tombs in this church ; and broke all the figures of the saints round about this building ; and pulled down those of our saviour, the virgin, and the crucifix ; so that at the end of the year 1548, there was scarcely a whole figure or tomb remaining.

Bishop Taylor, anno 1552, was a great enemy to the relics in this church, and being a puritan and a reformist gave way to the fury of his predecessors.

Bishop Bullingham was also a great dilapidator of this church, anno 1560, in the second year of queen Elizabeth.

Bishop

Bishop Winniff had little enjoyment of his honor in presiding over this See; for in the year 1645, being in the fourth year of his presidency, and the 20th year of the reign of king Charles the first, he had the mortification to see all the brass work of the gravestones pulled up, the rich brass gates of the choir, and divers of the chantries, pulled down, and every remain-beauty defaced: and this church made barracks for the prevailing parties in that unhappy reign, and his episcopal palace totally destroyed, both at Lincoln and Buckden.

From that time this cathedral has borne the melancholy indication of its former grandeur.

During the presidency of bishop Thomas, and towards the first of bishop Green, over this See, this church was repaired and modernized in the state which it is to this day seen. Also, during the presidency of bishop Thomas, he set on foot the appropriating the tenth of the fines arising from the renewal of the leases of their respective estates, as a fund for the continual repair of this church, himself setting the laudable example.

F I N I S.



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